has completely cut the ground under the feet of the village Jews. The grain trade, in which, in pre-War Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Roumania, up to 10 per cent of their Jewish population were engaged, and similarly the cattle trade, have passed, to a very large extent, into the hands of co-operatives. In the towns the co-operatives grow, more and more, at the expense of the shopkeepers, but while the non-Jewish shopkeeper has a chance of finding a place in the co-operatives as a shop assistant, practically no Jews are employed by them.

(5) The striving after *economic self-sufficiency,* and attempts to cut down imports by means of heavy tariffs and quotas, have severely reduced the foreign trade of Germany, Poland, and of other East European countries; and equally injurious to trade has been the breaking-up of the two great economic systems of Russia and Austria-Hungary, which internally had formed free-trade areas. Poland and the Border States, which previously manufactured goods for the great Russian market, are now almost completely cut off from it, and many Jews engaged in that trade have lost their livelihood.

(6) *Concentration* in industry, commerce, and banking, through the absorption or ruin of smaller firms, set in before the War, but has grown enormously since 1919, especially in Germany. Certain branches of

production are
now in the hands of one single trust, while in others a few big
concerns control the entire market and prevent the rise of
smaller firms. The department-stores and chain-stores have
ruined many shopkeepers. The jplace of independent manu-
facturers and merchants is taken by employees, but even
before March 1933, the Jew had less chance of finding
employment in the big undertakings than the non-Jew;
and under pressure from the organized personnel, such dis-
crimination against Jewish employees existed even in firms
owned or run by Jews. Thousands of Jewish merchants,
chemists, and engineers in Germany, while unable to hold